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The Columbian Star.

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Gospel.

Communication.

For the Columbian Star.

EDITOR,

In a late perusal of Ramsay's Life of
Washington, I was highly gratified to ob-
serve, the sentiments which this illustrious
man seemed to entertain of the overruling
and of God in all the affairs of man, and
his own dependence on Divine Providence.
I think it well to embrace every oppor-
tunity of holding up to our rising youth, pi-
ous and virtuous examples for imitation, I
have transcribed a few extracts from the
 biography of this venerated patriot, and for-
ward them to you, for insertion in the Star,
you think proper.

At the close of the war, in a circular let-
ter, which he addressed to the Governors
of the several States, he concludes in this
way:

"I now make it my earnest prayer, that
God would have you and the State over
which you preside in His holy protection,
that he would incline the hearts of the ci-
zens to cultivate a spirit of subordination
and obedience to government; to entertain
brotherly affection for one another, for
their fellow citizens of the United States at
large, and particularly for their brethren
who have served in the field; and finally
that he would most graciously be pleased to
dispose us all, to do justice, love mercy, and
demean ourselves with that charity, hu-
mility, and pacific temper of mind, which
are the characteristics of the Divine author
of our blessed religion; without an humble
acknowledgment of whose example in these things,
we can never hope to be a happy nation."
When about to take the office of Presi-
dent, he addressed the Senate and House of
representatives, and said to them:

"In obedience to the public summons, I
appear to the present station. It will be par-
ticularly improper to omit, in this first official
act, my fervent supplications to that Al-
mighty Being who rules over the universe;
who presides in the councils of nations, and
whose providential aid can supply every hu-
man defect, that his benediction may conse-
crate to the liberties and happiness of the
people of the United States, a government
instituted by themselves for these essential
purposes, and may enable every instrument
employed in its administration to execute
with success, the functions allotted to his
charge. In tendering this homage to the
Great Author of every public good, I assure
myself that it expresses your sentiments
not less than my own; nor those of my fel-
low citizens at large less than either. No
people can be bound to acknowledge and ad-
ore the invisible hand which conducts the af-
fairs of man, more than the people of the U-
nited States. Every step by which they have
advanced to the character of an independ-
ent nation, seems to have been distinguished
by some token of providential agency;
and in the important revolution just accom-
plished, in the system of their united gov-
ernment, the tranquil deliberations and vol-
untary consent of so many distinct commu-
nities, from which the event has resulted,
cannot be compared with the means by
which most governments are established,
without some return of pious gratitude,
along with an humble anticipation of the fu-
ture blessings which the past seems to pre-
pare. These circumstances have forced
themselves too strongly upon my mind to be
suppressed. You will join with me, I trust,
in thinking that there are none under the
influence of which the proceedings of a new
and free government can more auspiciously
commence."

At the close of his valedictory address, he
observes:

"Though in reviewing the incidents of
my administration, I am unconscious of
intentional error, I am nevertheless too
sensible of my defects, not to think it prob-
able that I have committed many errors.
Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech
the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils
to which they may tend."

His Biographer, towards the conclusion
of his interesting work, very properly calls
on the youth of the United States, to learn
from Washington's example, what may be
done by an industrious improvement of their
talents and the cultivation of their moral
powers. "You cannot all be commanders
of armies, or chief magistrates, but you
may all resemble him in the virtues of pri-
vate and domestic life, in which he excelled,
and most delighted."

In this truly great man, we have a singu-
lar instance of a conqueror, who not only
was victorious over the enemies of his coun-
try, but who gained a more difficult conquest,
a victory over himself.—Go, then; my dear
young countrymen, and do likewise.
A READER OF THE STAR.

Political.

From the New-York American.

The following speech was delivered by
Mr. Jeffrey, Editor of the Edinburgh Review,
at the anniversary dinner in Edinburgh, on
the 26th January, given by the friends and
admirers of Mr. Fox, in commemoration of
his principles. At this dinner the chief
whig nobility and gentry of Scotland attend;
and it was before such an assembly that
this eloquent tribute to the free institutions
and cheering example of America was pro-
nounced. We have the more pleasure in
making this speech public here, as we have
reason to know that Mr. Jeffrey differs en-
tirely in his sentiments of our country from
the prejudiced, not to say venal, conductors
of the Quarterly Review, and that while the
latter lose no opportunity of disparaging
our morals, manners, and laws, Mr. Jeffrey
takes pleasure in bearing testimony to their
purity and effect.

Mr. Jeffrey rose, and was welcomed with
long and loud applause. After this had sub-
sided, he proceeded. Though it is the prin-
cipal business of a meeting like this to do
honour to the champions of our own rights,
and the principles of our own freedom, I
propose now, with your Lordship's indul-
gence, to bring under its notice the concerns
and the merits of another country, which
though, I thank God, foreign and independ-
ent, in relation to us, I trust never will be
regarded as alien either to the people of
Britain or the common interests of liberty.
I allude, my Lord, to the United States of
America. (Applause.) It is not any part,
however, of my purpose to enlarge on her
present greatness and growing importance,
or the mighty influence which she is destin-
ed hereafter to exercise on the fortunes of
the world. To that futurity it is animating
to look forward—and to think that there is
nothing in the prospect it presents to us that
is not bright with the promise of great im-
provement. But it is rather to her present
condition, and to the advantages we have
already derived from her, that I wish to call
the attention of the meeting. For, to my
mind, that nation has already done the most
essential service to the cause of freedom—
not perhaps so much by the conduct of her
people, or by the acts of her government,
as by her mere existence—in peace, respect,
and prosperity, under institutions more
practically popular, and a constitution more
purely democratic, than has ever prevailed
among civilized men from the beginning of
the world—thus affording a splendid illus-
tration, and irrefragable proof, of the pos-
sibility of reconciling the utmost extent of
freedom with the maintenance of public au-
thority, and the greatest order, and tran-
quillity and security to private rights, with
the most unbounded exercise of political
ones. What else, indeed, can furnish so
conclusive and triumphant a refutation of
the pitiful sophisms, and absurd predictions,
by which the advocates of existing abuse
have at all times endeavoured to create a
jealousy and apprehension of reform? You
cannot touch the most corrupt and imbecile
government without unsettling the prin-
ciples and unhinging the frame of society—
you cannot give the people political rights
without encouraging them to be disobedient
to lawful authority and sowing the seeds of
continual rebellion and perpetual discontent
—nor recognise popular pretensions in any
shape, without coming ultimately to the abo-
lition of all distinctions, and the division and
destruction of all property—without involv-
ing society in short, in disorders at once
frightful and contemptible, and reducing all
things to the level of an insecure, and igno-
ble, and bloody equality.—Such are the rea-
sonings by which we are now to be per-
suaded that liberty is incompatible with pri-
vate happiness and national prosperity, and
that the despotic governments of the world
ought to be maintained, if it were only to
protect the people from the consequences of
allowing them any control over the conduct
of their rulers! To these we need not now
answer in words, or by past and question-
able examples; but we put them down at
once, and trample them contemptuously to
the earth, by a short appeal to the existence
and condition of America! (Great ap-
plause.) What is the country of the uni-
verse, I would now ask, in which property
is most sacred, or industry most sure of its
reward? Where is the authority of law
most omnipotent? Where is intelligence
and wealth most widely diffused, and most
rapidly progressive? Where is society in
its general description most peaceable, and
orderly, and moral, and contented? Where
are popular tumults least known, and the
spirit of existence, and almost the name,
of a mob least heard of? Where, in short,
is political animosity least prevalent—fac-
tion subdued—and, at this moment, even
party nearly extinguished, in a prevailing
feeling of national pride and satisfaction?
Where, but in America? (Immense ap-
plause.) America, that laid the foundation
of her Republican Constitution in a violent,
radical, sanguinary revolution—America,
with her fundamental democracy, made
more unmanageable, and apparently more
hazardous, by being broken up into I do not
know how many confederated and independ-
ent democracies—America, with universal
suffrage, and monthly or weekly elections—a
free and unlicensed press; without an estab-
lished priesthood, an hereditary nobility, or a

permanent executive—with all that is com-
bustible, in short, and pregnant with danger,
on the hypothesis of tyranny, and without
one of the safe-guards by which alone they
contend the benefits of the very being of so-
ciety can be maintained?—(Peals of ap-
plause.) There is something at once auda-
cious and ridiculous in maintaining such doc-
trines in the face of such experience: Nor
can any thing be founded on the novelty of
these institutions, or the pretence that they
have not yet been put fairly on their trial.
America has gone on prospering under
them for forty years—and has exhibited a
picture of uninterrupted, rapid, unprece-
dented advances in wealth, population, in-
telligence, and concord, while all the arbi-
trary governments of the old world have
been overrun with bankruptcies, conspira-
cies, rebellions, and revolutions, and are at
this moment trembling in the consciousness
of their insecurity, and vainly endeavouring
to repress irrepressible discontents, by con-
federated violence and terror. (Applause.)

If any thing more were required to show
the superior security as well as energy and
happiness of free government, I must beg
merely to contrast the condition of South
America, as it was till very lately—with
that of the happy country to which I have
been referring. These southern settlements
had the advantage of being earlier estab-
lished, and followed from the first by the
fostering care of the parent state. They
were placed in a more fertile soil and a more
propitious climate; but they were governed
by non-resident despots, and given over to
bigotted priests and courtly favourites, and
wanting freedom, all the blessings of nature
were turned to curses. Their treasures
were exhausted—the population withered
and shrunk under them—both races were de-
graded by their mixture—and they became
at last among the governing classes a de-
generated and corrupted mass, which moul-
dering away and dissolved in its own rotten-
ness—till it fertilized the soil over which it
was scattered, for that rising and glorious har-
vest of liberty which now covers it with the
beauty of its promise! In the north our emi-
grant countrymen were cast in more ungenial
regions—and their first struggles either to-
tally neglected or but coldly supported by
the mother country—but, carrying with them
that innate love of freedom, which, I trust, will
run in the blood of all Britons, they surmount-
ed all difficulties, and even under the colonial
and not always equitable government of England,
they made very considerable advances in
wealth and civilization; and ever since they
have been left to build for themselves on
this firm foundation, have so multiplied and
increased in the land, and advanced with
such marvellous rapidity in wealth, popula-
tion, industry and power, as not only to put
to shame the stationary communities of
Europe, but even to make her statist and
political economists revise and re-model
their systems, to correspond with their un-
natural and excessive prosperity! Such,
my Lord, are the services which I conceive
America to have rendered to the cause of
liberty—and though they are, as I apprehend,
truly incalculable in value and amount,
it is pleasing to think that they have been
rendered, not only without sacrifice or effort
on her part—but almost without her con-
sciousness or co-operation. They have
flowed like a healing virtue from her exis-
tence and her example. She has only had
to be free, and peaceful and happy, and
prosperous in her freedom, to put down the
disgusting sophistry of the hireling advo-
cates of power, and to give the strongest en-
couragement to all the nations of the earth,
to emulate her happiness and peace by imi-
tating her freedom! For these services—
for that encouragement—for these lessons—
she is entitled to our warmest gratitude.
But the time is perhaps come when she is
destined to render still more active and es-
sential services, and to confer benefits, by
which as they cost her more, she will confer
still deeper obligations. It was too much
perhaps to expect—that, while her own
peace and honour were not in question, this
infant giant should stretch her untried arm
across the broad Atlantic, merely to control
the encroachments of foreign despots and
stranger nations—or testify otherwise than
by her practice, her scorn of their preten-
sions, and her abhorrence of the acts by
which they are animated. But as soon as
the menace of their arrogance is directed to
the shores of that majestic continent—one
extreme of which is guarded and sanctified
by her seat—as soon as the borders of her
land are profaned by the rumour even of
the unhallowed approach of the principles
or powers of the Holy Alliance—there
issues forth that calm, resolute, awful force
of determined freedom, and prepared re-
sistance, at which the heart of the tyrant
quails more fearfully than at the loudest note
of defiance, and which, like the low mut-
tering of the thunder, announces that aveng-
ing justice is preparing her bolts, to cast
down the pride of her oppressors.—May
we hope, too, that the symptoms, though
tardy and somewhat reluctant, of a more
liberal spirit—and a truer sympathy with
English feeling, which have lately appeared
in some of the measures of our administra-
tion, may lead to an entire restoration of
cordiality with our kinsmen of the new
world, and place us once more in the deligh-
ful relation of fellow labourers in support of
the same rights—and fellow champions of
the same regulated freedom. When tyrants
confederate, freemen should unite—when
bad men league together for oppression,
good men must join together for their safe-
ty and protection. It is in this spirit, and
for this purpose, that I offer this toast to
your acceptance. When the people and
the government are identified, it is most re-
spectful to speak of them under the name
of their ruler—and as the President of this

imperial republic has lately done himself
such distinguished honour by the manly,
wise, and dignified Message he has address-
ed to his countrymen, and, through them,
to the world, I hope to meet with your ap-
probation in proposing—"The Health of
the President of the United States of Amer-
ica, and a speedy union of all free nations
against the encroachments of tyranny."

State Convention.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION, OF SOUTH
CAROLINA.

Extracts from the Convention's Address to
the Churches.

We are not so inexperienced as to imagine
that our plans are perfectly free from er-
rors.—We hope and believe indeed, that
could they all be seen, they would not be
alarming. Nor do we suppose that convic-
tion will be wrought, by any thing that can
be said, on every mind; nor that all amongst
us will ever be found favourable to our
schemes, till human schemes shall end.
Where there is a determination, or even a
wish not to be convinced, arguments and ap-
peals are vain. Yet there are many who
have already put their hands to the plough,
many more among thoughtful and conscien-
tious Christians will join them, and we hope
and trust, that with becoming zeal and de-
votion, they will lead forward the work we
have but imperfectly begun. To such a co-
operation, however, as we are praying for
and expecting, several things seem to stand
opposed;—some of which we would take
the liberty, with seriousness and affection to
notice.

1. A too general undervaluing of means.
It is often said, that if God's time for the
conversion of the Heathen were come, He
would send them Bibles and preachers—or
if more human learning were necessary to
his servants amongst us, He would give it
them—and in a similar spirit, in regard to
other things—which strange way of speak-
ing seems to proceed on the presumption,
that what is done through the intervention
of human agents is not of the Lord's doing.
Human agents are God's chief instruments
in accomplishing the designs of grace, Luke
xvi. 29, 31.—Mat. x. 40, &c.—Also Acts, x.
5, and Isa. vi. 8. But because human agents
are common, and we every day observe
them to act under the influence of laws
with which we are familiar, we leave them
wholly out of the scheme of Providence.
Alas, to what absurdities are we driven!
Because God operates commonly, constant-
ly, and uniformly, in a certain channel, we
say he does not act at all. The God of our
lives has become so frequent a guest as to
be disregarded; and the multitude of his
own footsteps have wholly obliterated from
our view the signs of his going forth. When
the wrath of man is made to praise God,
though man meaneth not so, neither doth
his heart think so, Ps. lxxvi. 10.—Is. x. 7;
the hand of God is visible. Should it not
be equally visible in those operations which
are originated and directed with a singleness
of desire to his glory? The Divine power
and authority are not more certainly inter-
posed in the performance of a miracle, than
in many ordinary actions, springing in the
shippmates of Jonah, consulting their own
safety on their own principles, in casting
overboard the Lord's absconding Prophet,
were acting just as much under Heaven's
supreme control, as the fish that transport-
ed him to the shore. And may we not be-
lieve, that we see just as much of God when
we see the pious missionary preaching
among the savages, is surrounded by weep-
ing penitents, as if in the wilds where they
roam, and where nature's long slumbers
have never been broken by the sound of a
human voice but their own, God should
plant evangelical tongues in the trees, and
in the tiger's mouth, which should plead
with them, in the name of Jesus face to
face. All good is from above, and cometh
down from the Father of lights with whom
is no variableness nor shadow of turning. If
we see any thing good in man, unsound
wretched man, therefore, whether in desire,
motive or act, God must have put it there.—
And whether He shall choose to exercise
his sovereignty over his gifts thus bestowed,
or shall put forth his arm in any other con-
ceivable way to finish his work in the earth,
it is one and the self-same God which filleth
all in all.

This undervaluing of means, however, it
is to be feared, has its true origin in an un-
willingness at the heart to be engaged for
God. If we admit the utility of means, the
question, why do you not use them, would
send an arrow, which sticking fast into our
fat indulgencies and rotten hopes, would con-
found us. Our busy natures ever on tiptoe
to meet the demands of friendship and of
selfishness, would not then be suffered un-
heedingly to pass by the languishing cause
of God: Nor could we in such vacant care-
lessness, give sleep to our eyes, whilst the
claims of bleeding love stood unsatisfied be-
fore us. Oh brethren, it is Jesus that calls
us to labour for him; and though we may
have long refused, yet now let us repent and
go, using the ability which God hath given,
Mat. xxi. 29—and 1 Pet. iv. 11.

2. The want of just views on the improve-
ment of ministerial gifts and qualifications.
It is often argued that each minister is to in-
fer his field of labour, and his probable
fruits, from the state of information he is in,
when called; and that it is supplying need-
less furniture, which God designed should
remain unsupplied, in his case, to strive for
an education afterwards. Before this can be
of weight, it must be shown, that his obli-
gations to improve his talents are dissolved;

which would require an express and imme-
diate revelation from God, since the same
power is requisite to dissolve an obligation
as to create one; and which would, of
course, disqualify him altogether for the
service of God:—And also, it must be pro-
ved that ignorance better fits a man to be a
public instructor and guide, in some circum-
stances, than knowledge. Our unlettered
brethren who have arrived at usefulness and
distinction, have been pained with the in-
cumbances of their untutored lot. Their
extraordinary parts, and the power of Di-
vine Grace, have borne them along; not
indeed without the aids of knowledge, but
by enabling them to seize those aids where
others could not, and in a degree impossible
in the same circumstances, to more con-
tracted abilities; extracting honey from the
rock. It would be strange reasoning, there-
fore, to say that the same aids furnished
with a more liberal hand, in the ordinary
way, are not equally valuable.

Some measure of human learning is evi-
dently indispensable to every Minister. All
the true and solid knowledge of every kind,
which our brethren have tried, they have
found some way or other useful to them, in
the discharge of their sacred functions.
Would it not then be stranger reasoning still,
to say, that because so much as has been
tried has proved good and useful, all the un-
tried parts must therefore be needless or
positively hurtful? Much more rational was
the answer of an enlightened heathen, who,
being asked his opinion of a book that had
been lent him, replied, "all that I under-
stood of it I find is excellent, and therefore
conclude that the remainder is equally
good."

But it seems to us to be stranger than all,
how it ever came to be thought, that a man
deserves commendation, as acting rationally,
and fulfilling a part at least of the design of
his creation, when in the service of the
devil, his restless appetite is ever on edge
to devour every scrap of knowledge that
comes in his way; whilst the very moment
that he makes a consecration of his time and
talents, and attainments, to the living God,
he must put a stern interdiction on his fac-
ulties to advance no further, and refuse to
God the offering he would have made to the
adversary, but for sovereign love. How
could it ever have been supposed, that what
we may have laid up from motives of per-
sonal gratification, or worldly aggrandize-
ment, can be advantageously employed in
the service of God; but that what we may
acquire with a view to his glory in the sal-
vation of men, under the guidance of his
Holy Spirit, is so unavailing, that the very
endeavour would be disobedience, the ac-
quirement an abomination? Thus did not
our Great Master act, who, after calling his
Apostles, sent them not forth fully to preach
his Gospel—but retained them about his
own person, and under his own matchless
instructions for three years. The Apostle
to the Gentiles fully understood the meaning
and force of his example, and transcribed it
into his own history—for when he was old
and dying, just ready to be offered up,
we find him sending to Timothy for his books
and parchments. 2 Tim. iv. 13.

3. The want of a proper acquaintance
with the history of benevolent exertions—
with the persons connected with them, and
with the exigencies of our present condition.
Would we take a little pains to be informed
of the success which has followed the la-
bours of our brethren, in plans similar to our
own: would we come together on the com-
mon ground of the Gospel, enter into each
other's views and feelings and characters;
and then bring near the alarming spectacle
of our present need; suspicions, jealousies,
and indifference would vanish. But while
we stand aloof from each other, and from
correct information; sowing our windy fears
in a suspicious heart, and reaping the whirl-
winds of imaginary ill that may grow out
of what our brethren are doing for God,
our destitution will never be removed.

4. We do not rightly consider our mutu-
al relations and duties as individuals, and as
churches in union.
The Scriptures speak of this endearing
subject in the most interesting terms; bor-
rowing nature's most perfect images. They
consider us as members of one affectionate
family, or as members of the same human
body; nay, as parts or members one of
another. Eph. iii. 15. 1 Cor. xii. 27, Rom.
xii. 5. And the things intended by these
figures had so great an effect on the minds
of the early disciples, that they were of
one heart and of one soul; neither said any
of them that ought of the things which he
possessed was his own, but they had all
things common. Acts iv. 32. Among the
churches, also, such a harmony of sentiment
and operation prevailed, as to maintain a
just apportionment of their liberality to-
wards the advancement of the Gospel, and
an equal exchange of mutual kindness. 2
Cor. viii. 13, 14. These relations are per-
petual; and the union ought to subsist, in
all its essential qualities, among us—of
which there is great need. Some churches
have members of piety and talents, who
at times feel the word of the Lord as fire
in their bones; but who, from a just consci-
ousness of their deficiency in knowledge,
are deterred from entering on the work of
winning souls, even for the want of that aid
which others are able to bestow. We ap-
peal to the churches, to the individuals
themselves, on whose broken hearts the
spirit of the Lord has written that awful
word, "Wo is me if I preach not the Gos-
pel," if these things are not so. Should
there not be an exchange in this business?
Ought we not to loose the fetters of these
poor prisoners, whom ignorance hath bound
perhaps many years, and send them forth
to proclaim the everlasting Gospel? The
more we think of it, brethren, the more we

love the scheme in which the Lord has engaged us. It is designed to benefit the poor; to call them from their uneasy hiding-places, and put them upon the arduous pursuit of a crown of many stars in Heaven—preaching the Gospel like their Divine Master, to the poor again. And oh! if we shall have been the instrument of reclaiming to his master's work one fleeing Jonah, the consequences will be inestimable, until eternity reveal them.

5. We have not sufficiently learned to live on the authority and faithfulness of God's holy word.

We are ever in danger of supposing that appearances in Providence—that the evidence of sense or reason—that signs and wonders secure our hopes more firmly than the bare word of Him that cannot lie. And especially in the management of our temporal concerns do we suppose, that we must contract every benevolent expenditure, suffice every charitable emotion, and hold every gift of God's bounty with closed and gripping hands, in order to 'provide things honest in the sight of all men.' We have not faith enough to believe the promises of that word, in which it is impossible for God to lie, and which endureth for ever. If we had, how should we vie with each other, in holy emulation, to secure its rewards! That word collects the amount which benevolence scatters, and notes it down as a loan unto the Lord. And that which he hath given, shall he not pay him again—Prov. xix. 17. Were a friend to ask the loan of any reasonable amount, the favour would be cheerfully bestowed. But our distrustful economy will not suffer us lend on the standing promise of the living God.

That word assures the benevolent not only of an equitable recompense, Mat. x. 42, but of a bountiful multiplication. 2 Cor. ix. 6. Gal. vi. 8. He that soweth sparingly, shall also reap sparingly; and he that soweth bountifully, shall reap also bountifully. In the utmost scarcity of provisions, would not every prudent man save something from his scanty subsistence, for seed? And from whom cometh the increase? Are not the heavens and the earth the Lord's, and the fulness thereof? The clouds, the winds, the hail, the pestilence and death, are every moment under his supreme control? Is it not the Lord that maketh poor, and maketh rich; that bringeth low, and lifteth up? 1 Sam. ii. 7. And does it become us, is it reason, is it interest, to withhold from Him who giveth all things, the required offering of worldly substance. The widow of Zarephath and her only son, themselves the withered remnants of starving nature, resigned at God's command, their last handful of meal and cruse of oil, which they were just preparing; that they might eat and die; and the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord, which He spake by Elijah? 1 Kings, 17 chap. Wherefore, let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not. Gal. vi. 9.

Religious.

From the Waterville Intelligencer.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Judson, to President Chaplin, dated

RANGOON, Aug. 4th, 1823.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—Your excellent letter of Feb. 1821, I have perused several times, not, I hope, without profit. The motives to persevere you suggest, are such as every missionary ought to feel, and must feel, or retire from the work; and so far as we keep near to Christ, we shall feel them. He must be our life, or our souls must die.

I have had a little leisure for a few days, the first I have found for above two years. About two months ago, I finished the New Testament, a work which had occupied me closely for 18 months, not including 5 or 6 months spent in the last journey to Ava. Not being able, in view of my speedy removal thither, to go on with the Old Testament, at present, I concluded to give the Burmese an Epitome, as introductory to and illustrative of the New Testament. This is now done in 12 sections, entitled thus: "Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, David, Psalms, consisting of prophecies concerning the Messiah, Kings, Isaiah, consisting of extracts from Isaiah, and contemporary prophets, Jonah, Babylonian captivity, Daniel, consisting of the whole of the 8 first chapters and extracts from the 4 last; after captivity, including extracts from the three prophets of that period; and an appendix containing a sketch of the countries of Palestine, the government and religious sects at the time of Christ, and closing with a word concerning the destruction of Jerusalem, the present state of the Jews, and the final restoration." The whole Epitome would make a small pamphlet only; and yet it has cost me more labour than any part of the preceding work. But I am amply rewarded in perceiving that the converts receive it with eagerness, and find it peculiarly interesting and instructive.

One Burman only has been brought in, since my return from Ava. He has not yet professed religion, but I hope he has received the grace of Christ. Two or three others might be mentioned, but they are still at a distance. Indeed I have done nothing scarcely, of late, in the way of preaching, being anxious to finish the translation, before removing to Ava, where I can expect but little leisure for close study.

I sincerely wish, that two or three good young men would come out immediately. The fate of Colman and Wheelock ought not to discourage any. Wheelock died of a consumption which was seated on his constitution before he left America; and Colman lost his life in attempting to remain at Cox's Bazar, during the rainy season, contrary to the advice of all his friends and his own deliberate judgment and previous intention—a measure which has proved fatal to every European that has attempted it. Burmah is certainly a healthy part of the East. The liver complaint, that scourge of India, which has swept away I know not how many missionaries, men and women, is almost unknown in Burmah. Mrs. Judson is the only case that I have heard of among the foreigners who have settled here. And since our last journey to Ava, there is considerable prospect of toleration. On the whole, I do not know a spot on the globe, where a young man can devote his life, with a fairer prospect of doing essential service for his Saviour.

I am now getting ready to leave this, as soon as Mrs. J. arrives, whom I am daily expecting, though I have not heard of her leaving America. I entreat you pray for me, that a wide door may be opened; that utterance may be given; and that in the time of trial, I may not fail; but by the prospect of the crown be enabled to say I have fought a good fight, &c.

A. JUDSON.

EASTERN INDIA—SINGAPORE.

A letter dated April 13, 1823, has been received from Dr. Morrison, then at Singapore, stating that the Anglo-Chinese College will be removed from Malacca, to that settlement, and that a Malay College will be added to it. The Lieutenant Governor, Sir Stamford Raffles, the President, Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar, the magistrates, and other gentlemen of Singapore, have liberally lent their assistance on this occasion. Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Milton, were then at Singapore. The former will become professor of Malay, and the latter professor of Siamese in the College. Dr. Morrison was about to return to Malacca.

From the Christian Watchman.

An Academy for Itinerant Preachers has been commenced in England, by several Baptist ministers, who, from keeping a seminary, had been in the habit of teaching. In this labour, others of the ministers have also joined. On one evening in every week, from 8 to 9 o'clock, they give lectures to village preachers, comprising instructions in the English language, geography, history, the composition of a sermon, theology, &c. Seventeen persons are in the habit of attending these lectures at the Vestry of White's-row Meeting-house. They are occasionally addressed on the subject of preaching the gospel, &c. and the meetings are attended with scarcely any expense. The plan is believed to be well adapted to the improvement of many worthy men, who are unable to avail themselves of the advantages of academical institutions; and it is thought to be worthy of imitation in larger societies, where both students and instructors may be provided with facility.

From the Boston Telegraph.

We are much pleased to learn, that a Rhetorical Society has been formed in the Theological Seminary at Andover, under the auspices of the Professors in the department of Sacred Rhetoric, which promises to be highly useful to the members of the Seminary. The Society was formed during the last summer; and has since, as we understand, been in successful operation. It holds monthly meetings, which are public, and in general, highly interesting, and in the mean time, is resolved into three separate divisions for weekly meetings. A library, which belongs to the Society, is already collected to considerable amount; and by the munificence of a few individuals in this City and Newburyport, promises soon to be much enlarged. The following is an article of the Constitution,—“There shall be an annual celebration of the Society on the day preceding the anniversary of this Seminary.”

The exercises of this celebration, we are informed, are to be, an Oration from an honorary member of the Society, and a Poem and Oration from acting members. We cannot forbear to say, that we regard the formation of this Society as an event auspicious to the interests of the Seminary, and calculated to exert a desirable influence on its future character, especially in that department with which the Society is more immediately connected.

From the Waterville Intelligencer.

REVIVALS IN MAINE.

The churches most signally blessed with the outpourings of the Spirit, are one in Eastport, one in Sidney, one in Jefferson, two in Nobleborough, one in Sangerville, and one in Readfield. According to recent information from Hallowell and Winthrop, the appearances in each place were such as to give good reasons to hope that both will be blessed with extensive revivals. These instances of refreshing from the presence of the Lord ought to awaken our joy, and gratitude, and to encourage our faith and zeal in praying to that God who has declared that he is more ready to give the Holy Ghost to them that ask him, than parents are to give good gifts to their children.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival at New-York, of the packet ship Cortes, captain De Cost, from Liverpool, files of London papers to the 22d of February, and Liverpool to the 24th, inclusive, have been received.

There is no political news from England. The accounts from Spain represent the country as in a very unsettled state. The Constitutionalists, at Barcelona, will perhaps fall upon the soldiers of the Faith unless they are marched away. The couriers have been stopped on the road between France and Madrid; and there are reports of disturbances and meditated insurrections, from several parts of the kingdom. The government are attempting to improve the state of the finances, as well as using great exertions to organize the army. The King has recently suppressed all the journals in Madrid, except one; and these circumstances, in connection with the motions of several individuals engaged in public business, show that the government is labouring under unusual difficulties and apprehensions. It is reported that an English man of war has taken a Spanish ship, with a large amount of specie, as security for her loans.

In France, both parties are occupied in electioneering. The funds, observes the Journal du Commerce, might have been used as good as those of England, but for the war in Spain; but the ministry have done something with the money. England is represented by the same paper, as having great advantages by refusing to interfere with the war, and stepping in fresh at the close, with an uninterrupted commerce, at once, to the full and almost exclusive enjoyment of the South American trade.

Since the publication of the decree of Ferdinand, which pretends to regulate the commerce with South America, on the system of requiring from foreign vessels similar duties to those demanded by their respective governments from Spanish vessels

trading in their provinces, there has been some anxiety expressed by the French, lest that singular document should involve them in a very unfortunate dilemma. If they are bound to wait until Spanish custom-houses are established in those countries, they are likely to share very little of the commerce; but they hope to secure an escape under a doubtful clause of the decree, from so mortifying a situation.

The Journal du Commerce of the 20th February, mentions the speech of Mr. Webster, on the Greek Question, as one remarkable for its energy and eloquence; and gives one or two short extracts. It also contains the motion made in Congress, to invite the Marquis la Fayette to visit the United States.

The London Courier and Times of the 21st of February, contain Mr. Webster's speech on the Greek Question, at full length.

Col. O'Callaghan, aid to Gen. Mina, has been to Havre, to engage an American vessel to carry the General and suit from Cowes to South America.

A mummy recently arrived in France, from Egypt, which appears to be that of a Princess, of the race of Pharaohs, who had been buried 2700 years. In the same box was an embalmed cat, to indicate that the person was of high rank.

Spain was far from being tranquil. The Journal de Toulouse states, that the first regiment of light infantry had received orders to enter Spain. The 4th regiment is to march to Figueras. The Monks continue to disturb the public tranquillity in Catalonia. They command fetes and thanksgivings for the restoration of absolute power. An insurrection is said to have shown itself in Estremadura; and great agitation was apparent in Andalusia.

The conduct of the Spanish troops in the environs of Barcelona, creates great apprehensions. The French General commanding has ordered Baron d'Eroles to withdraw his troops to the distance of 8 leagues.

England.—The King has been pleased to remit the sentence of death of the Court Martial, on Missionary Smith, in Demarara, (which sentence had been accompanied by a recommendation for mercy on the part of the Court,) and to direct that he should be dismissed from the Colony, and be called upon to enter into recognizances not to reside within any of his Majesty's colonial possessions in the West Indies.

Ireland continued to be disturbed by Whiteboyism.—Many outrages are detailed. New duties are talked of in Russia. The merchandise imported at St. Petersburg, exceeded the exports 1,899,193 rubles, in 1823.

Mr. Hyacinth, director of the Russian Mission to Peking for 13 years, has returned to St. Petersburg, from China, bringing with him a history of that country, statistical and geographical accounts.

The Duke of Bourdeaux, son of the Dutchess of Berri, now about four years old, has an establishment of four Gentlemen of Honour, five Aids, a Colonel of the Staff and three Secretaries.

England and Algiers.—The recent accounts from England mention that hostilities had been commenced against Algiers. In consequence of some insult offered to the British Consul, and a declaration on the part of the Dey of Algiers, that he would no longer observe the terms of a treaty made with him, not to detain any Christian captives in slavery; the Hon. Captain Spencer, of his Majesty's ship Naiad, was directed to proceed to Algiers, and in conjunction with the Consul, remonstrate against these proceedings. The negotiation ended unsatisfactorily, and the Consul was obliged to strike his flag, and embark on board the Naiad. On his voyage to England, Captain Spencer met an Algerine corvette, which he conceived it to be his duty to capture. She had on board 17 Spaniards, who were happily rescued from intolerable bondage. Notice has been given by the Commissioners of the Admiralty, that convey will be appointed to afford protection to trade through the straits of Gibraltar, and within the Mediterranean, until the difficulties with Algiers shall be settled.

The Greeks and Turks.—The latest intelligence from Greece represents the state of the country, and the spirit of the people, as still more flattering than before.

Letters from Constantinople, to the 13th of January, mention that Lord Stratford had been authorized to continue his mediation between Russia and the Porte.

The Greeks are said to have abandoned their projects against Smyrna.

The Augsburg Gazette contains intelligence from Smyrna to the 19th of January. The Turkish squadron fitted out at Constantinople, to afford succour to Smyrna, had been destroyed by a tempest in the sea of Marmora. The Greeks are filled with joy. Five frigates and six brigs stranded. The Turks regarded this event as a chastisement from Heaven, and they had not been guilty of any acts of violence to the Greeks in consequence. The Greeks had become masters of the Gulf. The Turks considered there was no longer any security in the waters of the Archipelago.

The Turkish garrison at Patras has retired to Lepanto. The Hellenists, to the number of 7 or 8000, have planted the standard of the Cross in the Isle of Mitylene.

Buenos Ayres.—Mr. Rodney has recovered from his indisposition. He is now fixed comfortably in an excellent house, and Mrs. Rodney, and the family, are all well. San Martin, who was formerly Governor of Buenos Ayres, has returned from Peru, where he was the commander in chief of the Patriot army, and has a strong party which wishes to make him Governor again, in the place of Rodriguez, the present Governor. It is feared that much disturbance will take place.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, of the 7th January, states, that General Alvera has been appointed by that government as ambassador to the United States. He was to leave Buenos Ayres in the month of January, for the United States, via England.

Peru.—A letter from Lima, dated Nov. 7th, says, “the army under General Santa Cruz, has been totally routed by Valdez, in Sicacia. The Patriots have lost all their arms, and have reached Mosquegua, to the number of about 2,000, out of from 5 to 6,000, their force before the action. Gen. Bolivar is at Lima with 2,500 men—Riva Aguera is at Truxillo, at the head of from 3 to 4,000 men, and will acknowledge no authority whatever, unless he is allowed to continue

President. Bolivar has written to him to come to Lima with his troops, but not being willing to acknowledge him as President, he has refused to obey. It is said that Bolivar is about to march against him, and then a civil war will burst out between the Patriots, while Canterac, who is posted between Lima and Cuzco, and who has 6,000 men under his command, is actively employed in watching their motions; and, if he should fall upon the one or the other, let victory incline to either side, there is but little doubt that he will overcome the exhausted victor, and, thereby, our independence will, in a great measure, become jeopardized.”

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Domingo.—A recent traveller in St. Domingo computes the population of that island, at 500,000 negroes, and 20,000 mulattoes, exclusive of those formerly governed by Spain.—The mulattoes, from their superior knowledge and activity, form a sort of aristocracy, and fill most of the civil offices. They are hated by the negroes, but are too useful to be left unemployed. They are the principal inhabitants of these towns. Their manners are modelled on those of the French. The women transact most of the business, and the name of the husband is frequently omitted in accounts.

Indians.—General Atkinson is making preparatory arrangements at St. Louis, for a military expedition, which is to ascend the Missouri next summer, for the purpose of chastising the Indians for their late aggressions in that quarter.

Cherokees.—The following notices are taken from the Arkansas Gazette, printed at Little Rock: The Cherokee Boundary is completed, and it gives us pleasure to state, for the information of our fellow-citizens of this territory, that the survey includes no part of Lovely's Purchase—but, on the contrary, the Cherokees lose a great part of their present possessions, including more than half of their improvements.

Edward Duval, Esq. Agent of Indian Affairs, has arrived at this place, with his family, from Washington City. As soon as the weather moderates, he will proceed up the Arkansas to the Agency house at Dardanelle, in the Cherokee nation.

A Post-Office is established at Dardanelle, and Mr. Duval is appointed Post Master.

American Genius.—The London Literary Gazette pronounces the painting of “Don Quixotte in his Study,” by Newton, the American, the second, if not the best, at the exhibition of the Royal Academy.

The Newburyport Herald says, that the two Americans who at the present time excite the most attention in England, are Jacob Perkins, Esq. and the Hon. Charles Jackson, both natives of that town.

Munificence.—A munificent donation has been lately made to the Society for the employment of the poor, at Philadelphia. The merit of the donation (five hundred dollars) is greatly enhanced in the donor, by its being anonymously transmitted to Robert Vaux, as the author of the “Life of Anthony Benecet,” from the contemplation of whose character the donor conceives he has received considerable improvement.

General Brock.—A Monumental Pillar, sixty five feet high, surmounted with a lantern, is to be erected on Queenston Heights, to the memory of General Brock.

British Newspapers.—The stamp duty on every newspaper published in Great Britain, is 4d. Fifty or sixty years ago, it was only a halfpenny. The present duty is about three times the whole cost of a daily American newspaper. The stamps, of all sorts, yield nearly thirty million of dollars per annum to the British treasury. Almost all public papers, or contracts between individuals, require to be stamped. In 1766, a British newspaper cost 3d.—the price now is from 7d. to 10d. of which 4d. goes for the stamp.

Newspapers.—It has been ascertained, by the Postmaster General, that there are five hundred and ninety-eight newspapers published in the United States, viz.:

In Maine, 12; New Hampshire, 11; Massachusetts, 35; Rhode Island, 9; Connecticut, 25; Vermont, 8; New-York, 137; New-Jersey, 18; Pennsylvania, 110; Delaware, 4; Maryland, 22; Virginia, 35; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 12; Georgia, 14; Ohio, 48; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 5; Missouri, 6; Kentucky, 18; Tennessee, 15; Mississippi, 7; Alabama, 10; Louisiana, 8; Michigan, 1; District of Columbia, 8;—Total, 598.

This number is ascertained, with the town or village in which each paper is published. There are probably a few scattering papers not yet reported to the department.

Fire.—On Tuesday, the 2d instant, the principal workshop at the U.S. arsenal, Springfield, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire. This event throws a considerable number of persons out of business. Much of the public property was destroyed.

Inquisition.—The Pope has formerly refused to sanction the re-establishment of the Inquisition in Spain. The Bishops, Inquisitors and other ecclesiastics are said to be exceedingly chagrined at this determination of the Holy Father.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—The route of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is at length fixed, by an unanimous decision of the President and Directors of the Company, on the report of the Board of Examining Engineers, and Benjamin Wright, of New-York, was unanimously elected Chief Engineer of the canal. The route is to be as follows: “Beginning on the Delaware river near Newbold's landing, where an artificial harbour and a tide lock must be provided. The canal should be cut through St. George's meadows to St. George's mill dam; there to be lifted by a lock of eight feet; thence through St. George's mill dam, through the dividing ridge of the peninsula, and through Turner's mill pond to a lock of 6 feet fall at Turner's mill dam; and thence, along Broad and Back Creeks, to a tide lock near the mouth of Long Creek.”

Steam-Boats lost.—The steam boat, Gen. Green, was sunk in the Tennessee river on the 11th ult. and nearly all her cargo lost.

The steam boats Osage and Tombechee, with full cargoes of cotton, have been lately sunk in the Tombechee river, and totally lost.



WASHINGTON CITY.
SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1824.

THE FASHION OF THIS WORLD.

To moderate the quickest pulse of ambition, and to arrest the most eager pursuit of the objects with which the world entices deludes mankind, nothing is necessary as a just estimate of the real value of objects. It is because men are insensible to the charms of more exalted pleasures, employ, as a measure of the worth and dignity of their favourite pursuits, not the capacities of the soul, but the capriciousness of mankind, that the attention and which they bestow, are so disproportionate to the value of the objects to be obtained. There are a few individuals, whose balanced minds enable them to form correct estimates, and who wisely withdraw from the stir and bustle of the great world, to enjoy the rational pleasures which from

“Desires composed, affections ever moderate our desires, as the habit of contemplating the end of life, and the into which death will introduce us, man who is accustomed to direct his notions to these objects, can bring himself to fix so intense a gaze as other men on fashion of a world which he perceives passing away. The Bible, which is merely a repository of the most interesting truths, and the only code of pure moral precepts, but is the most philosophical treatise on the nature of man, is filled with caution against the universal propensity of which we have spoken, as at variance with present, as well as our future weal; and invites us to fix our affections, “on the above, not on things on the earth.”

approach of death, and even the infirmity of age, produce in most men a contrite and acknowledgment of the idle folly of their youthful expectations. How then must this conviction become, when the shall have entered the eternal world!

This idea seems to have occurred to Cicero. It may be considered as emblematic in the fable, which he has presented in the “Dream of Scipio.” From the celestial regions, Scipio is supposed, in company with his deceased ancestor Africanus, to contemplate the worlds around him, to fix his eyes on the distant and diminished earth. Africanus takes the opportunity to point out the folly of the ambitious life of men, while their actions and their fame are confined to limits so narrow.

“Omnis enim terra, quæ colitur a vana angustia verticibus, lateribus latior, parvula insula est, circumfusa illo magno quod Atlanticum, quod magnum, quod animum appellatis in terris; qui tamen nomine, quam sit parvus, vides. Si proles illa futurorum hominum deludes uniuscujusque nostrum a patri acceptas posteris proderet, tamen pro elaviones exustionesque terrarum, quæ cedere tempore certo necesse est, non æternam, sed diuturnam quidem gloriæ assequi possumus.”

It is worthy of notice, that Cicero speaks of the inevitable conflagration of earth. This whole passage has been translated by Tasso, in his Jerusalem Delivered, canto 14, in which Godfrey is conveyed Heaven in a dream, and like Scipio, contemplates the earth, in company with deceased friend, Hugh.

Then as the distant spot of earth he showed, “Now turn thine eye sight to yon low abode! All human worth what obstacles oppose, How mean the recompense that virtue knows! How small a space, what naked deserts, the vain ambition of man's restless mind. The sea your globe surrounds, an islet small That sea which boundless and immense is called. How weak its claim such pompous names boast!”

“Tis but a pool, a narrow lake at most.” The Spirit said: nor Godfrey failed to behold his wondering view, and smile at scorn.

The earth, its seas, its rivers, he describes, Distinct, at one brief glance, they met his eyes:

And much he marvelled that perverse mankind Should fix on shades, on smoke, the empty mind, Grasping at sovereign power, or short-lived fame,

A splendid slavery that, and this an empty name; Nor on celestial things their thoughts employ, Which beckon them to endless rest and joy.

Hunt's Translation.

In no country, probably, is the fondness for titles more universal, than in our own notwithstanding its republican institutions. The desire of distinction is common to all kind, in all the varieties of their condition. In this country, the prevalence of titles is undoubtedly owing, in part, to

circumstance, that hereditary nobility, those of humbler rank, our countrymen is elevated distinction in Europe to a

The frequent army country, not only into “helmeted veterans;” but distasteful, and Major, martial dignities, to aspire to them.

The title Esquire, is now so proper, it is as little a term (Master,) which will its indiscriminate original significance.

Colleges are now grees are so profusely ferred, that a diploma that the possessor can his native language the abuse should come useless, and them will be laid as veller in this count sixteen persons, in turn and answer to

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ies, V. D. M. When symbols first met our marvellously puzzled time. At length, we Dr. Minister. This p, ridiculous to deserve connected with the dign character.

A letter from a mi Pennsylvania, Virginia, glorious ministration of this county, something Brother Jenkins has ad of his congregations, b is also a very hopeful an in Campbell.”

REVIVAL IN NEW A letter published in Monitor, from a corre, says:

“Last week I received of Newgate pri, ferocious and savage look before.” He subjects: ence of Mr. Robbins, on convicts have had pread few years past, at the

The following is the e of the convict:—“Li, sink, when you visited that fall, that the great pour out his Spirit oned place. But it is not breathe a prayer! O dear Sir, do it again the knee before the t was about the 20th of

first who was distressed soul, made it known to mates.—He had also a fine himself. But, on a he expressed it, he c his peace. He then s fellow-prisoners, and in state of mind, and w danger. Unaccountabl to any one acquainted with his room-mates, they prayer, and received his About a dozen in the companions in seeking fluence spread to an ad the blacks sleep. Nei, but another room and have lately experie, mention one poor Indi, traced here for life. H, fracted my attention by for some time past, he room, with his now p hand, every night, bow sense of his sins, and despair. He is now r The number under co 20 and 30, and seems about ten entertain hop

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MARCH 27, 1824.

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circumstance, that, as there is here no hereditary nobility, to abash and overshadow those of humbler pretensions, the pride of our countrymen is gratified by much less elevated distinctions, than would be necessary in Europe to attract any notice.

The frequent array of the chivalry of the country, not only converts our peaceful citizens into "helmeted heroes and war-worn veterans;" but distributes the titles of Colonel, and Major, and Captain, and other martial dignities, to almost all who choose to aspire to them.

The title *Esquire*, originally a military title, is now so promiscuously applied, that it is as little a term of distinction as *Mr. (Master)*, which was itself a title of honour, all its indiscriminate use depriving it of its original significance.

Colleges are now so numerous, and degrees are so profusely and incautiously conferred, that a diploma furnishes no proof that the possessor can either write or speak his native language with correctness. If the abuse should continue, degrees will become useless, and the practice of conferring them will be laid aside. An English traveller in this country says, that he saw sixteen persons, in Broadway, New-York, turn and answer to the title of *Doctor*. This is a good natured sarcasm, though probably not strictly true.

We are sorry to say, that some worthy divines are not insensible to the charms of titles. We do not allude to the term *Reverend*, which seems to scandalize some persons; nor to literary distinctions, conferred by colleges. In our opinion, a fastidious refusal of appellations and titles which have become customary, manifests quite as much of vanity, as of humility or of good sense.

But we wish to fix a mark on a title, which, absurd and contemptible as it is, is not uncommon among a certain class of ministers. We allude to the hieroglyphics, V. D. M. When this combination of symbols first met our observation, we were marvelously puzzled to decipher its meaning. At length, we discovered it—*Verbi Dei Minister*. This practice would be too ridiculous to deserve our notice, were it not connected with the dignity of the ministerial character.

REVIVAL.

A letter from a ministering brother in Pittsylvania, Virginia, says:—"There is a glorious manifestation of the Holy Spirit in this country, something like that in 1802-3. Brother Jenkins has added about 70 to one of his congregations, by immersion; there is also a very hopeful and pleasing prospect in Campbell."

REVIVAL IN NEWGATE PRISON.

A letter published in the Woodstock (Vt.) Monitor, from a correspondent in Connecticut, says:

"Last week I received a letter from an inmate of Newgate prison. I visited the prison last September, and such a hundred atrocious and savage looking men I never saw before." He subjoins: "through the influence of Mr. Robbins, of East Windsor, the convicts have had preaching at the prison a few years past, at the expense of the State. The following is the extract from the letter of the convict:—"Little perhaps did you think, when you visited this dreary prison last fall, that the great Jehovah was about to pour out his Spirit upon such an abandoned place. But it is a fact. And did you not breathe a prayer for this place? If so, O dear Sir, do it again whenever you bend the knee before the throne of grace.—It was about the 20th of December when the first who was distressed about his precious soul, made it known to his profane room-mates.—He had also been dreadfully profane himself. But, on a particular evening, he expressed it, he could no longer hold his peace. He then solemnly addressed his fellow-prisoners, and informed them of his state of mind, and warned them of their danger. Unaccountable as it might seem to any one acquainted with the characters of his room-mates, they all united in solemn prayer, and received his admonitions kindly. About a dozen in that room became his companions in seeking salvation. The influence spread to an adjoining room where the blacks sleep. Neither did it stop here, but another room and the dreary caverns have lately experienced the same. I would mention one poor Indian fellow who is sentenced here for life. He had previously attracted my attention by his good behaviour. For some time past, he would go to his room, with his new precious Bible in his hand, every night, bowed to the earth with a sense of his sins, and a perfect picture of despair. He is now rejoicing in Christ.—The number under conviction is between 20 and 30, and seems to be increasing. About ten entertain hope."

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

The following extract of a letter, dated Hudson, (N.Y.) March 17, affords a gratifying assurance of cordial co-operation, and contains several valuable hints on the management of Tract Societies:

"We have with pleasure seen the movements for a Tract Society. Mrs. M. two or three years ago procured the establishment of the "Hudson Baptist Female Tract and Visiting Society." Their plan is not to give tracts, except when the members travel, and to taverns, shops, &c. but to *lend*. Committees are appointed every Monday evening at the female prayer meeting, to visit in districts among the poor, to leave tracts and to take those which were left the previous week. By this mode the tracts are more certainly read, because read at once. Every tract, having a cover sewed on it, lasts long enough to be read by 20 or 30 persons.—I fear I have lost, worn out, &c. so that the Society purchases about 1000 tracts per annum. If every one is read by 20 persons before it is finally given away, the advantage of the Society is 20 times greater than it would be

on the ordinary plan. Besides the poor, most of the families of the congregation read them—sending their children to our house and getting fresh ones almost every week. I have full evidence that much light and knowledge is scattered."

WANT OF MINISTERS.

In the Baptist (Ken.) Monitor, "A Missouri Baptist," appeals to his brethren in Kentucky, in this strain:

"Beloved brethren of the ministry of the Baptist denomination in Kentucky.—The few of your brethren who are scattered through the lower part of Missouri, in the counties of Wayne, Madison, Perry, Cape Girardeau, Scott, and New-Madrid, beg leave to call your attention to the destitute state of our churches in this part of Christ's vineyard. We sensibly feel the value of regular preaching, from the loss of it, and, relying on the justness of our cause, are induced to call upon you to "come over and help us." We are scattered through a large section of country, which is but partially supplied with preaching, and indeed some parts are entirely destitute; even some of the churches organized amongst us are without ministers. If we inhabited the frozen regions of the north, or the burning deserts of the south, we ought to be heard and attended to; but when we take into consideration the fertility of our soil, and the promising advantages of a new and rising State, bounded on both sides by the majestic Mississippi, which opens a communication at all seasons with the commercial world, it would seem that we ought to be blessed with a sufficient portion of the preached word. Here those heart-appalling obstacles that sicken the soul of the minister, when called to labour in noxious climes, no where present themselves."

THE JEWS.

The following paragraphs are extracted from "Israel's Advocate," for March:

"Agreeably to the plan published in the last number of the Advocate, we have the pleasure to announce, that a place for the RECEPTION of Jewish emigrants has been procured. The committee appointed in January to procure such a place, entering with zeal into the views of the Board, reported at the regular meeting in February, that a large mansion, together with three acres of land, at the distance of three miles from the city, and in a commanding and healthy situation, could be obtained at the rate of \$300 per annum. The house being admirably adapted for the temporary purposes for which it is intended, having fifteen commodious rooms; and the rent being considered low, for the accommodations afforded, the Board did not hesitate, but accepted the report of the Committee, and hired the house. Information of this fact will be immediately communicated to the Count Von der Recke, by the Rev. Dr. M'Leod, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence; and we have no doubt the news will be hailed by many inquiring and converted Jewish brethren, as promising a way of escape from European intolerance.

"We have now a place of reception for such Jews as may from time to time come to this country, where accommodations will be provided for them, as ONE FAMILY, at the expense of the Society; and whence AT THEIR OPTION, they may locate on our agricultural establishment, or engage elsewhere, in any employment, under the auspices of the Board.

"As this plan however is only designed to serve a temporary purpose, the *land committee* are prosecuting their inquiries for a suitable site for the ultimate settlement."

THE INDIANS.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have presented a Memorial to Congress, on behalf of the Indians. They insist on the duties of this nation towards the native tribes, and demonstrate the practicability of the projects for civilizing them. The Memorial concludes with the following paragraph:

"From these views of the important subject which we have thought it our duty respectfully to lay before your honourable body, your memorialists can perceive no serious obstacle in the way of completely effecting one of the noblest works, the most honourable to our character both at home and abroad, and the most god-like in which, as a nation, we can engage. If this be done, a debt we owe to the injured ancestors of the present and future generations of our Indians, will be paid as far as we can now do it; and the judgments of Heaven which impend over us for these injuries, will be averted. We and our children will have satisfaction in reflecting that we have been honoured as the instruments of rescuing from destruction, raising from ignorance and wretchedness, and of imparting comfort and blessings of immense and interminable value to many thousands of our fellow beings, who are now "ready to perish." Your memorialists, therefore, deeply impressed themselves with the magnitude and importance of the subject, beg leave, with all dutifulness and earnestness, to request and to entreat your honourable body to take it under your particular consideration, and to act thereon, as in your wisdom you shall think fit. They particularly ask, that some pecuniary aid may be provided and furnished for the support of the establishments already made by the Board they represent, and forming new establishments of the like kind, which are loudly called for by other tribes, and in stations of much importance, whence an extensive good influence might be exerted on our northern borders, among many numerous and powerful tribes, dwelling upon them."

INTERPRETATION OF SCRIPTURE.

The following communication furnishes a striking example of the common method of spiritualizing the Scripture, as it is called. The Scriptures are thus wrested, and made a book of riddles, as useless, because as unintelligible, as the reveries of Swedenborg.

MR. EDITOR,

The following interpretation of 1 Samuel vi. 12, is a part of a discourse which I had the displeasure of hearing three years ago from an ordained preacher.

"My brethren, almost every thing under the old dispensation is intended to represent something more glorious and more important under the new. At least every thing connected with the ark of the covenant is typical of something under the gospel economy. The ark represents the gospel. The new cart is typical of the new dispensation which carries the gospel to sinners. The two milch kine very fitly represent the two women who came first to the sepulchre after our Lord's resurrection. The calves of the kine were "shut up at home"—so these two women left their families and all to go and "see the place where the Lord lay." Upon the kine had come no yoke—so these women had never before engaged in the service of their master. The kine drew the cart—so the women first drew the burden of the new dispensation. It is nothing uncommon, my brethren, to say "the chariot of salvation"—"the chariot of the gospel," &c.—mere figurative expressions, doubtless derived from the circumstance of the cart under the old dispensation used to carry the ark.

"The kine took the way up to Bethshemesh; so the women went from the sepulchre to find Christ's disciples. The kine went on their way, lowing as they went;—so the women went on their way declaring to all what they had seen and heard."

The preacher was listened to with great attention by an audience, most of whom pronounced it a "wonderful discourse," and the preacher a "wonderful man." He preached in the "good old tone," drawing out his words to an enormous length. When he came to the lowing of the kine—alias, female preaching, he imitated in a striking manner the lowing of the animal. "They went on their way, loo-oo-oo-ing as they went."

I was somewhat disappointed that he did not proceed to spiritualize the immolation of the kine, and the cleaving of the wood of the cart for a burnt offering. What the mice and emeralds meant spiritually, he did not tell. He exhorted his brethren at the close not to forget the important truths they had heard. Be assured, Mr. Editor, I shall not.

BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.

October 29th, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips sailed from England, destined for Jamaica; October 30th, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, for India; November 15th, Mr. and Mrs. Burdell, for Jamaica.

The British Governor of the Ionian Islands have prohibited the Greeks from holding intercourse with Ithaca and another Island, and Mr. Canning approved of the measure, because the Greeks had been guilty of a breach of neutrality.

TREASURERS' ACCOUNTS.

Received by the Agent of the Baptist General Convention, during the quarter, ending January 31, \$1688 46.

Received by the Treasurer of the Columbian College, during the month of February, \$659.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned on Wednesday last, after an arduous session of six weeks, during which, sixty three of the cases on the docket were disposed of. The whole number of cases on the docket, at the commencement of the session, was one hundred and eighty. There therefore remain on the docket, one hundred and seventeen cases yet to be disposed of, notwithstanding the unusual portion of business despatched at the present term.

Eighteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 22.

The unfinished business of Friday last, being the consideration of the resolution proposing amendments to the constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice President, was again taken up. The question was upon Mr. Mills' motion to postpone the whole subject indefinitely, which was carried; ayes, 30; noes, 13.

On motion of Mr. Mills, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, immediately after, Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 23.

Mr. Lowrie asked leave to introduce a bill "extending the benefit of copy-rights to the authors of paintings and drawings," which was granted, and the bill passed to a second reading.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, to authorize the President of the United States to purchase of Rembrandt Peale, an Equestrian Portrait of Washington; provided the same can be obtained for a sum not to exceed \$5000. Leave was accordingly granted, and the resolution passed to a second reading.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Benton, directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of extinguishing the Indian title to lands on the south side of Lake Superior, supposed to contain valuable copper mines, was again read and agreed to.

The bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt;" and the bill from the House, "providing for the necessary surveys for Roads and Canals," were next severally taken up. Amendments to them having been proposed, they were made the order of the day for Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and immediately after, Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

After attending to several relief bills, on motion of Mr. Smith, the Senate, as in Committee of the whole, Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair, proceeded to consider the bill "making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1824," with the

several amendments proposed thereto by the Committee on Finance in the Senate. After a considerable debate on some of the items of the bill, the Senate Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 25.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill "to authorize the President to treat with the Indians holding the lands on the south side of Lake Superior, which lands are supposed to contain, valuable Copper Mines." The bill was read, and passed to a third reading.

The bill from the other House "making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year 1824," was twice read, and, on motion of Mr. Lloyd of Mass. referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill from the other House, "making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1824," with the several amendments proposed thereto, by the Committee on Finance of the Senate, was again taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Bell in the chair, and was debated until 4 o'clock, when the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE.

SAURDAY, March 20.

Mr. Breck, from the Committee to whom the subject was recommended, reported an amendment to the resolution formerly reported to the House, authorizing the purchase of a Portrait of Washington, so as to make it read as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to procure from Rembrandt Peale, of Philadelphia, a painting (to be placed in the Capitol) of WASHINGTON, on horseback, on a canvass of not less than 18 feet high, and 13 wide; the middle and back grounds to contain a representation of the battle of Princeton, or such other appropriate scenery as the President shall direct: *Provided,* the same can be obtained for a sum not exceeding \$3,000; and that the said Peale furnish a rich gilt frame therefor, at least fifteen inches wide.

The resolution was referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Vance, of N. C. it was *Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation adequate to the extinguishment of reservations granted to certain Cherokee Indians, within the limits of North Carolina and Tennessee.

The tariff bill was discussed in committee of the whole, and several sections were amended.

A message was received from the President, which was accompanied with copies of the correspondence instituted by him with foreign governments, since Feb. 28, 1823, relative to the African Slave Trade. Adjourned.

MONDAY, March 22.

Mr. Mercer submitted the following: "Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of connecting the property of the United States, at or near Harper's Ferry, by the erection of a bridge across the Shenandoah, at or near the mouth thereof."

Mr. Randolph moved the following: "Resolved, That, from and after the end of the present session of Congress, the per diem allowance of Members shall be six dollars, and six dollars for every twenty miles travelling."

This resolution he desired to lay on the table, and he gave notice that he should call up its consideration on Friday next.

The question being put on laying the resolve on the table, it was carried—Ayes 80, noes 60.

The bill making provision for the Naval service of the United States for the year 1824, was taken up in committee of the whole. After considerable debate on several items of the bill, the Committee rose, reported the bill as amended, and the House Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 23.

Mr. McLean, of Ohio, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report in relation to the expediency of repealing an "An act making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements," passed 3d March, 1819: which was laid on the table.

The bill providing for the expenses of the navy of the United States for the year 1824, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The consideration of the tariff bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole; on which a very animated debate took place, which continued until a late hour, when the Committee rose, and the House Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

Mr. Reynolds submitted the following for consideration:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House, as soon as convenient, any information he may have in his possession, showing the reason why the Engineers, appointed "to examine the most suitable site for a National Armory on the Western Waters," have not made their report."

On motion of Mr. Owen, it was *Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law, to authorize the erection of a national arsenal on the Alabama or Tombecby rivers, at such point as may be thought the most eligible for the defence of that section of the United States.

The tariff bill was then taken up in Committee of the whole, and several amendments were adopted.

The bill making appropriations for the naval service of the United States, for the year 1824, was PASSED, and sent to the Senate. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 25.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom had been committed the petitions of sundry persons who ask indemnity for spoils committed by French cruisers on their property, between the years 1793 and 1800, reported unfavourably a resolution that the prayers of the petitioners be rejected.

The discussion of the tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the whole, and occupied a principal part of the day. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 26.

The House was principally occupied in a discussion of the Tariff bill. Adjourned.

Communicated.

ORDINATION.

On the fourth Saturday in February, in the Baptist church at Frankfort, Ky. after due examination by a Presbytery, the Rev. PORTER CLAY, was solemnly ordained to the Ministerial office. Brother Clay is a younger brother of the Honourable Henry Clay.

On the Sabbath following, the Rev. S. M. NOEL was installed in the pastoral office of the same church, with the usual solemnities. Elders Ambrose Dudley, and George Waller, gave the charge, prayer, &c. The other Ministers present, who aided during the two days, were, Elders William Hickman, sen. Wm. Buck, Jacob Creath, Samuel Eastman, and Wm. Hickman, jr.

INSTALLATION.

In Glasgow, (Scotland,) in October last, the Rev. WILLIAM SHERRIFF was installed as pastor of the Baptist church, in Albion-street, in that city. The introductory services of praise, reading the Scriptures, and prayer, were conducted by the Rev. Professor Chase, of the Columbian College, in this District; sermon by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, from Psalm cii. 16; prayer and charge by the Rev. Mr. Innes; address to the church, by the Rev. Mr. Anderson; and concluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. Watson. Mr. Sherriff was for thirty years a distinguished preacher of the Presbyterian church in Sterlingshire. He recently resigned his pastoral charge in that connexion, and was baptized in Glasgow, the day before his installation. His change of sentiments was the result of mature deliberation, and of anxious and prayerful inquiry. A very crowded audience now attend at the chapel, in Albion-street.

MARRIED.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. M'Comick, Mr. JACOB HANSMAN, to Miss LETITIA WILCOX, all of this District.

DIED.

In this city, on Friday the 19th inst. FRANCES JANE, daughter of Mr. Wm. P. Zantinger, aged 2 years and 3 months.

At his residence in Woodford county, Ken. on the 3d of February, the Rev. HENRY TOLAN, pastor of the second Baptist church in Versailles. In the death of this excellent man, the church has lost one of her brightest ornaments. Possessing a happy degree of elocution, and profoundly versed in the Scriptures, he became, at an early period of his life, a distinguished preacher, in the lower counties of Virginia. His Ministerial labours were owned and crowned on earth for almost half a century. "He has fought a good fight, he has kept the faith, he has finished his course," and now he wears the diadem of glory. Though dead, he yet lives in the hearts of thousands who survive him—a sermon on the occasion was delivered at Versailles, on the 25th of February, by the Rev. Ambrose Dudley, from Hebrews ix. 26, 27 and 28.

In Bangor, Maine, on Tuesday the 2d inst. Mrs. SUSAN E. WILLIAMSON, aged 21, consort of the Hon. Wm. D. Williamson, and daughter of the Hon. Phineas White, of Putney, Vermont. The sudden death of this interesting stranger, says the Bangor Register, has excited a deep sensation among the people of this place. In the few short months that she resided here, she greatly endeared herself; and by those who had the happiness of her acquaintance, her memory will long be held precious, as her death is greatly lamented. In her life she has given full evidence of her Christian character—she died in the faith of Christ, and her death was peaceful.

REPORT OF DEATHS,

In the City of Washington, during the month of February, 1824.

Measles,	6
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Poetry.

No apology will be required by our readers for introducing to their attention the following beautiful and highly finished Poem. It contains several fine descriptive touches; but our chief reason for quoting it is found in the affecting allusions to heathen superstitions, and in the deserved tribute to the zeal and the success of the Missionary.—Ed. Star.

From the Classical Journal.

CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH PRIZE POEM,
FOR 1823.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Sun is high in Heaven a favouring breeze
Fills the white sail, and sweeps the rippling seas,

And the tall vessel walks her destined way,
And rocks and glitters in the curling spray.
Among the shrouds, all happiness and hope,
The busy seaman coils the rattling rope,
And tells his jest, and carols out his song,
And laughs his laughter, vehement and long,
Or pauses on the deck, to dream awhile
Of his babes' prattle, and their mother's smile,
And nods the head, and waves the welcome hand.

To those who weep upon the lessening strand.

His is the roving step and humour dry,
His the light laugh, and his the jocund eye;
And his the feeling, which, in guilt or grief,
Makes the sin venial, and the sorrow brief.
But there are hearts, that merry deck below,
Of darker error, and of deeper woe,
Children of wrath and wretchedness, who grieve
Not for the country, but the crimes they leave,
Who, while for them on many a sleepless bed
The prayer is murmured, and the tear is shed,
In exile and in misery, look within
Their dread despair, their unrepented sin,—
And in their madness dare to gaze on Heaven,
Sullen and cold, unawed and unforgiven!

There the gaunt robber, stern in sin and shame,
Shows his dull features and his iron frame;
And tenderer pilferers creep in silence by,
With quivering lip, flushed brow, and vacant eye.

And some there are who, in their close of day,
With dropping jaw, weak step, and temples gray,

Go tottering forth, to find, across the wave,
A short sad sojourn, and a foreign grave.

And some, who look their long and last adieu
To the white cliffs that vanish from the view,
While youth still blooms, and vigour nerves the arm,

The blood flows freely, and the pulse beats warm.

The hapless female stands in silence there,
So weak, so wan, and yet so sadly fair,

That those who gaze, a rude untutor'd tribe,
Check the coarse question, and the wounding gibe,

And look, and long to strike the fetter off,
And stay to pity, though they seem to scoff.

Then o'er her cheek there runs a burning blush,
And the hot tears of shame begin to rush

Forth from their swelling orbs,—she turns away.

And her white fingers o'er her eye-lids stray,
And still the tears through those white fingers glide.

Which strive to check them, or at least to hide.

And there the stripling, led to Plunder's school,
Ere Passion slept, or Reason learned to rule,

Clasps his young hands, and beats his throb-
bing brain,

And looks with marvel on his galling chain.
Oh! you may guess from that unconscious gaze

His soul hath dreamed of those far fading days,
When, rudely nurtured on the mountain's brow,
He tended day by day his father's plough;

Blest in his day of toil, his night of ease,
His life of purity, his soul of peace.

Oh yes! to-day his soul hath backward been
To many a tender face, and beautiful scene;

The verdant valley, and the dark-brown hill,
The small fair garden, and its tinkling rill,
His grandame's tale, believed at twilight hour,
His sister singing in her myrtle bower,

And she, the maid, of every hope bereft,
So fondly loved, alas! so falsely left,

The winding path, the dwelling in the grove,
The look of welcome, and the kiss of love—
These are his dreams;—but these are dreams
Of bliss!

Why do they blend with such a lot as his?

And is there naught for him but grief and gloom,

A lone existence, and an early tomb?

Is there no hope of comfort and of rest
To the seared conscience, and the troubled breast?

Oh say not so! In some far distant clime,
Where lives no witness of his early crime,

Benignant Penitence may haply muse
On purer pleasures, and on brighter views,
And slumbering Virtue wake at last to claim
Another Being, and a fairer Fate.

Beautiful Land! within whose quiet shore
Lost spirits may forget the stain they bore:

Beautiful Land! with all thy blended shades
Of waste and wood, rude rocks, and level glades,

On thee, on thee I gaze, as Moslems look
To the blest Islands of their Prophet's Book,
And oft I deem that, linked by magic spell,
Pardon and Peace upon thy valleys dwell,
Like two sweet Hours beckoning o'er the deep.

The souls that tremble, and the eyes that weep,
Therefore on thee undying sunbeams throw
Their clearest radiance, and their warmest glow.

And tranquil nights, cool gales, and gentle showers,
Make bloom eternal in thy sinless bowers.

Green is thy turf; stern Winter doth not dare
To breathe his blast, and leave a ruin there;
And the charmed Ocean roams thy rocks around.

With softer motion, and with sweeter sound:
Among thy blooming flowers and blushing fruit

The whispering of young birds is never mute,
And never doth the streamlet cease to wile
Through its old channel in the hidden dell.

Oh! if the Muse of Greece had ever strayed,
In solemn twilight, through thy forest shade,
And swept her lyre, and waked thy meads along
The liquid echo of her ancient song,
Her fabled Fanny in that hour had found
Voices of music, shapes of grace, around:
Among thy trees, with merry step and glance,
The Dryad then had wound her wayward dance.

And the cold Naiad in thy waters fair
Bathed her white breast, and wrung her dripping hair.

Beautiful Land! upon so pure a plain
Shall Superstition hold her hated reign!

Must Bigotry build up her cheerless shrine
In such an air, on such an Earth as thine!

Alas! Religion from thy placid Isles
Veils the warm splendour of her heavenly smiles,
And the wrapt gazer in the beauteous plain,
Sees nothing dark except the soul of man.
Sweet are the links that bind us to our kind,
Meek, but unyielding, felt, but undefined;
Sweet is the love of brethren, sweet the joy
Of a young mother in her cradled toy,
And sweet is childhood's deep and earnest glow.

Of reverence for a father's head of snow!
Sweeter than all, ere our young hopes depart,
The quickening throb of an impassion'd heart,
Beating in silence, eloquently still,
For one loved soul that answers to its thrill.
But where thy smile, Religion, hath not shone,
The chain is riven, and the charm is gone,
And, unawakened by thy wondrous spell,
The Feelings slumber in their silent cell.

Hush! 'd the voice of Labour and of Mirth,
The light of day is sinking from the earth,
And Evening mantles in her dewy calm
The couch of one who cannot heed its balm.*
Lo! where the Chieftain on his matted bed
Leans the faint form, and bangs the feverish head;

There is no lustre in his wandering eye,
His forehead hath no show of majesty,
His gasping lip, too weak for wail or prayer,
Scarce stirs the breeze, and leaves no echo there.

And his strong arm, so nobly wont to rear
The feather'd target, or the ashen spear,
Drops powerless and cold! the pang of death
Locks the set teeth, and chokes the struggling breath;

And the last glimmering of departing day
Lingers around to herald life away.
Is there no duteous youth to sprinkle now
One drop of water on his lip and brow?

No dark-eyed maid to bring with soundless foot
The lulling potion, or the healing root?
No tender look to meet his wandering gaze?
No tone of fondness, heard in happier days,

To soothe the terrors of the Spirit's flight,
And speak of mercy and of hope to-night?
All love, all leave him!—terrible and slow
Along the crowd the whisper'd murmurs grow;

'The hand of Heaven is on him! it is ours
To check the fleeting of his number'd hours!
Oh not to us, oh not to us is given
To read the Book, or thwart the will of Heaven!

Away, away! and each familiar face
Recoils in horror from his sad embrace;
The turf on which he lies is hallow'd ground,
The sullen Priest stalks gloomily around.

And shuddering friends, that dare not soothe
Or save,
Hear the last groan and dig the destined grave.

The frantic widow folds upon her breast
Her glittering trinkets, and her gorgeous vest,
Circles her neck with many a mystic charm,
Clasps the rich bracelet on her desperate arm.

Binds her black hair, and stains her eye-lid's fringe
With the jet lustre of the Henow's tinge;
Then on the spot where those dear ashes lie,
In bigot transport sits her down to die.

Her swarthy brothers mark the wasted cheek,
The straining eye-ball, and the stifled shriek,
And sing the praises of her deathless name,
As the last flutter racks her tortured frame.

They sleep together, o'er the natural tomb
The lichen'd pine rears up its form of gloom,
And lorn acacias shed their shadow gray
Bloomless and leafless, o'er the buried lay.

And often there, when calmly cooled bright
The midnight Moon flings down her ghastly light,
With solemn murmur, and with silent tread,
The dance is order'd, and the verse is said.

And sights of wonder, sounds of spectra fear,
Scarce the quick glance and chill the startled ear.

Yet direr visions e'en than these remain:
A fiercer guiltiness, a fouler stain!
Oh! who shall sing the scene of savage strife,
Where Hatred glories in the waste of life?

The hurried march, the looks of grim delight,
The yell, the rush, the slaughter, and the flight,
The arms unwaried in the cruel toil,
The hoarded vengeance and the rifled spoil,

And, last of all, the revel in the wood
The feast of death, the banquetting of blood,
When the wild warrior gazes on his foe,
Convulsed beneath him in his painful throes,

And lifts the knife, and kneels him down to drain
The purple current from the quivering vein?
Cease, cease the tale; and let the Ocean's roll
Shut the dark horror from my wilder'd soul!

And are there none to succour! none to speed
A fairer feeling and a holier creed?
Alas! for this, upon the Ocean blue,
Lamented Cook, thy pennon hither flew;

For thy undaunted o'er the raging brine,
The ventures Frank upheld his Saviour's sign.
Unhappy Chief! while Fancy thus surveys
The scattered islets, and the sparkling bays,

Beneath whose cloudless sky and gorgeous sun
Thy life was ended, and thy voyage done,
In shadowy mist thy form appears to glide
Haunting the grove, or floating on the tide;

Oh! there was grief for thee, and bitter tears,
And racking doubts through long and joyless years;
And tender tongues that babble of the theme,
And lonely hearts that doated on the dream.

Pale Memory deem'd she saw thy cherished form
Snatch'd from the foe, or rescued from the storm;

And faithful Love, unfailing and untired,
Clung to each hope, and sigh'd as each expired.
On the bleak desert, or the tombless sea,
No prayer was said, no requiem sung for thee:

Affection knows not, whether o'er thy grave
The Ocean murmur, or the willow wave;
But still the beacon of thy sacred name
Lights ardent souls to Virtue and to Fame;

Still Science mourns thee, and the grateful Muse
Wreathes the green cypress for her own Pey-
rouse.

But not thy death shall mar the gracious plan,
Nor check the task thy pious toil began;
O'er the wide waters of the bounding main
The Book of Life must win its way again,
And, in the regions by thy fate endeard,
The Cross be lifted, and the Altar rear'd.

With furrow'd brow, and cheek serenely fair,
The calm wind wandering o'er his silver hair,
His arm uplifted, and his moisten'd eye
Fix'd in deep rapture on the golden sky,—

Upon the shore, through many a billow driven,
He kneels at last, the Messenger of Heaven!
Long years that rank the mighty with the weak,
Have dimm'd the flush upon his faded cheek,

And many a dew, and many a noxious damp,
The daily labour, and the nightly lamp,
Have left away, for ever left, from him,
The liquid accent, and the buoyant limb:

* This sketch of the death of a New Zealander,
and of the superstition which prevents the offering
of any consolation or assistance, under the idea
that a sick man is under the immediate influence
of the Deity, is taken from the narrative of the
death of Duaterra, a friendly chieftain, recorded
by Mr. Nicholas, Vol. 2, p. 181.

† From the coast of Australasia the last des-
patches of La Peyrouse were dated. Vide Quar-
terly Review for Feb. 1810.

Yet still within him aspirations swell
Which time corrupts not, sorrow cannot quell—
The changeless Zeal, which on, from land to land,
Speeds the faint foot, and nerves the wither'd hand,
And the mild Charity, which, day by day,
Weeps every wound and every stain away,
Rears the young bud on every blighted stem,
And longs to comfort, where she must condemn.
With these, through storms, and bitterness,
and wrath,
In peace and power he holds his onward path,
Curbs the fierce soul, and sheathes the mur-
derous steel,
And calms the passions he hath ceased to feel.
Yes! he hath triumph'd!—while his lips re-
late

The sacred story of his Saviour's fate,
While to the search of that tumultuous horde
He opens wide the Everlasting Word,
And bids the Soul drink deep of Wisdom there,
In fond devotion, and in fervent prayer,
In speechless awe the wonder-stricken throng
Check their rude feasting and their barbarous song:

Around his steps the gathering myriads crowd,
The chief, the slave, the timid and the proud;
Of various features, and of various dress,
Like their own forest-leaves, confused and numberless.

Where shall your temples, where your worship be,
Gods of the air, and Rulers of the sea?
In the glad dawning of a kinder light,
Your blind adorer quits your gloomy rite,
And kneels in gladness on his native plain,
A happier votary at a holier fane.

Beautiful Land! farewell!—when toil and strife,
And all the sighs, and all the sins of life
Shall come about me, when the light of Truth
Shall scatter the bright mists that dazzled youth,

And Memory muse in sadness on the past,
And mourn for pleasures far too sweet to last,
How often shall I long for some green spot,
Where, not remembering, and remember'd not,
With no false verse to deck my lying bust,
With no fond tear to vex my mouldering dust,
This busy brain may find its grassy shrine,
And sleep, untroubled, in a shade like thine!

W. M. PRIED,
COLL. TRIN. ALBANY.

Miscellany.

[By Request.]

Extracts from the Speech of Deacon Lin-
coln, a member from Boston, in the
Massachusetts Legislature, on the sub-
ject of incorporating Amherst College.

The general improvements in society at
the present day require higher attainments
in learning and a more general diffusion
of science, than were considered requisite at
a former period. We are, Sir, making great
improvements in Agriculture. Agricul-
tural societies are forming in every part
of the country, and in their various annual
Reports it is desirable to see the Scholar united
with the practical Farmer. Such is the
rapid march of improvement, that it is not
extravagant to hope the period is near,
when the sons of our industrious Husband-
men, like Cincinnati, will leave the
plough—not for conquest and triumph;—but
to acquire an education, and then, returning
to their fields to realize its benefits, in be-
ing able to mingle intellectual enjoyment with
honourable labour, during the remainder of
life.

Education is also important to the Me-
chanic interests. (This respectable part of
the community (with which I have the hon-
our to be connected) will eventually derive
substantial benefit from increasing the
means and lessening the expense of
classical education. While it is desirable
for the Farmer to understand Botany and
Geology; it is equally so for the Mechanic
to be acquainted with the principles of
Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy.

We ought soon to expect in our towns
and villages, the formation of "Literary
Clubs," where may be found something like
the Burkes, and Johnsons, of other times—
For it will readily be admitted, that among
our Yeomen and Mechanics, we have the
stamina of greatness in all its departments.

We cannot even glance at the many ad-
vantages, that would result from a more
general diffusion of knowledge by increasing
the means of an elevated education.—We
know however it must produce a moral ele-
vation in society, the many social and do-
mestic benefits of which cannot be enu-
merated.

The nature of our Government requires,
that there should not be here what in Eu-
rope is called the lowest class in society.—
All should be well instructed in the common
branches of learning; and the higher grades
of education should be as generally en-
joyed as the state of society will possibly ad-
mit.

Those opposed to granting corporate
powers to Amherst College seem to anti-
cipate much evil from the "religious zeal,"
with which its friends are said to be in-
spired.

And here, Sir, permit me to inquire what
"has religious zeal" done in this highly fa-
voured land of our nativity?—What have
been its effects? It has made the in-
temperate man sober and virtuous.—It has
taught the profane man to fear God and sub-
mit to the wholesome restraints of the gos-
pel.—In a word "religious zeal," tempered
with prudence and aided by learning, under
the direction of Heaven, has produced a
moral renovation, wherever its salutary in-
fluence has been exerted.

What is the religious zeal of this institu-
tion endeavouring to accomplish?—To make
men more intelligent and useful. This sure-
ly is good, and we are told on very high au-
thority, that "it is good to be zealously af-
fected always in a good thing."

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A minister returning from a Sabbath
School, was overtaken by a man, who en-
tered into conversation with him. He soon
said: "I was 30 years old before I knew
that I had a soul.—And, Sir, I'll tell you
how I then knew it. One of our lads was
out, one Sunday, to play; and he was
brought home with one of his ankle bones
out of joint. The next Sunday another of
my boys got lame; and so I determined to
send them to a Sunday school, to get them
out of the way. I took them to the Orphan
House Sunday School; and it was there,
Sir, that I learned for the first time that I
had a soul!"

Extract of a letter from the Marquis La
Fayette to Colonel John Trumbull.
PARIS, January 4, 1824.

My DEAR SIR:
Words cannot sufficiently express how
happy you have made me by your most val-
uable and no less welcome present.* I re-
ceived it in my usual family retirement, at
La Grange, and was delighted with many
happy recollections it did produce, among
which the pleasure of my friendly acquain-
tance with the painter had a very great
share. I at once recognised all the portraits,
and think you have been very fortunate in
hitting, not only the features but the man-
ners and deportment of the principal char-
acters. It is so much the case, that my
children, who, George excepted, were very
young when they had a peer: at John Adams,
pointed out the father from their late
acquaintance with the son. Hancock,
Charles Thompson, Franklin, Roger Sher-
man, &c. &c. suddenly appeared to me in
that grand act which has begun the era of
rational freedom and self-government. I
hailed the banner under which I enlisted in
my youth, and shall die in old age; and I
thanked the great artist, the good fellow
citizen and soldier, to whom I was obliged
for so many lively, affectionate and patriotic
sensations.

It is to me, also, an inexpressible grati-
fication to think your admirable pencil has
fixed me on the grand central rotunda of
the capitol of the United States, in the situ-
ation where I like myself seen, viz. in my
American regimentals, under our republic-
an Continental colours, at the head of my
beloved, gallant, and affectionate light in-
fantry, at the successful close of the Vir-
ginia campaign. I cannot promise you my
actual features would do justice to your por-
trait of that time; but the heart is the same.

The account you give of the great water
communication through those countries
which I saw for the great part a wilderness,
while I acted as Commander in the North-
ern Department, is truly enchanting. In
those wonders of virtuous freedom, national
sense, and unshackled industry, my mind
seeks a refuge from too many disquiets and
disappointments on this side of the Atlantic.

* A copy of Col. Trumbull's new print of the
Declaration of Independence.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel.

Mr. Leslie's River Glass.—We intend-
ed to notice this simple, but ingenious
invention in our last. It is a tube, that may
be varied in length, as occasion shall re-
quire, about an inch broad at the top, where
the eye is applied, and regularly enlarging
to the bottom, which bears a proportion to
the other end, of about 10 to 1, in diam-
eter.—Each end is glazed. The use of it is
to examine the bottoms of rivers, &c. The
great reason why one cannot look through
the water to the bottom is the reflection and
refraction of the rays of light upon arriving
at the surface. The glass overcomes that
difficulty, by extending the eye, as it were,
into the denser medium, and making use of
the light which is in the water, where the
rays pursue right lines, as well as in the
rarer medium of the air. For use in the
night, it is fitted with lamps suspended near
the bottom in a shorter cylinder, which goes
over the top of the tube, and descends
till the bottom of the cylinder is as low as
the bottom of the tube, and there it is se-
cured. In the space between the cylinder
and tube, lamps are suspended; the mouth
of the cylinder as well as the tube being glazed.
To let off the smoke of the lamps,
and supply them with air, two small pipes,
the first from the top, and the second from
the bottom of the cylinder, lead up the side
of the tube. The lamps throw a strong
light around, and the bottom of the river is
easily examined. The correctness of the
principle, on which the value of this instru-
ment depends, has been fully tested by
every swimmer, who has opened his eyes
under water, and thus discovered what,
while his eyes were above the water, he
could not discern. The uses of such an in-
strument will readily occur. Among other
interesting ones, the speedy recovery of
drowned bodies is one, and it would, doubt-
less, be the means of saving many lives.
Lost property, too, may be found, and the
impediments to excavation discovered, and
their removal facilitated. The name of the
inventor of this River Glass, is William
Leslie, of Lansingburg, originally from
Massachusetts. For a short time past he
has been employed in this city. He is well
known in this city for his mechanical inge-
nuity.

Advertisements.

Star and Luminary.

To accommodate subscribers for these pub-
lications, as far as practicable, the Agents
are hereby authorized to receive, in every sec-
tion of the country, such money as passes cur-
rently in the operation of business. In the
Western and Southwestern parts of the coun-
try these funds may be applied, without hesi-
tation, to the Carey station, in Michigan Ter-
ritory; to the Valley Town mission, in the
Cherokee Nation; or, indeed, to any missions
under the patronage of the General Con-
vention.—and even produce may be received,
in all cases in which it can be made use of for
the benefit of any of the aforesaid missions.—In all
such cases, the Agents will forward accurate
accounts to John S. Meehan, the publisher.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

FOR SALE, at the Nursery of the subscri-
ber, on Rock Creek, near Washington, an
extensive assortment of Fruit trees; Ornamen-
tal, Forest, and Evergreen trees; Grape vines,
and vines for Arbours; Flowering shrubs,
Green House trees and plants; Bulbous rooted
flowers, and Herbaceous plants. Also, a large
quantity of the American Hedging Thorn, and
Pyracantha, or Evergreen Thorn.

Cata ogues can be had by application to the
subscriber, and of Mr. THOMAS LEVERING, near
the General Post Office, in Washington, or Mr.
EDWARD M. LINTHICUM, corner of Bridge and
High streets, Georgetown, who will attend to
all orders left with them, and trees will be de-
livered at either place without charge.

The Proprietor respectfully solicits the pa-
tronage of the public, to his establishment,
and pledges himself to use every exertion to
give satisfaction. Aided by their support, he
hopes soon to make it equal to any in the
United States, for the extent, variety, excel-
lency of fruit, and the quality of the trees.

JOSHUA PEIRCE,
Lithuan Hill.

Feb. 28.

SPENCER H. CONE

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FROM THE BIRTH OF CHRIST TO THE

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The excellent work now offered to the
American public, is held in high estimation in
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Author, who is pastor of a Baptist church
in London, has explored, with persevering
industry, a wide range of ecclesiastical history,
and gathering materials from both friends
and foes, has disposed of them with unusual
judgment and skill. The deep convictions,
interesting and important facts,—facts cal-
culated to make lasting and valuable
impressions upon the heart,—has constrained
the present Editor to encounter the trouble
and expense of their publication, and to solicit
them the patronage of his fellow-citizens.

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This work will be comprised in two vol-
umes, of about 500 pages each, with
valuable maps; the whole printed upon
paper, and executed in the best style.
price will be, in boards, \$2 per volume—
in sheep, \$2 50—in calf, \$2 75.

The work may be expected to be deliv-
ered in July, 1824.

Subscriptions for the above work
received by the publisher of the Star.

Feb. 28.—

Christian Repository.

THE Editor of this paper wishes to di-
vide the establishment, or take a part
of the business to take charge of the Ed-
itorial department. This being the only
paper in the peninsula, or in fact between
Philadelphia and Baltimore; and patronizing
the New-Castle Presbytery as a body, he
is an object to a person of talents, industry,
pious habits, to engage in it. If pre-
ferred the whole establishment,